

INSURGENTS BEGINNING TO FIGHT

Senator Bristow Says the Great Work Has But Fairly Begun.

PROGRESSIVES DEFEAT DOMINION OF CANNON

Country Facing Perplexing Problems Which People Insist on Overcoming.

WINFIELD, Kas., July 9.—Emphatically declaring that the fight of the "progressives" had just only begun, United States Senator Joseph L. Bristow of Salina delivered here this afternoon his first public utterances following his visit Saturday last with Representatives Murdoch and Madison, to Oyster Bay to confer with Colonel Theodore Roosevelt.

"The house progressives," said the senator, "have made great progress. They have practically overthrown the domination of Cannon and the coterie of men who surrounded him."

"But," he added significantly, "the great work is but fairly begun."

Senator Bristow's speech was delivered at the Winfield Chautauqua. He analyzed the tariff and sketched the work of the progressive Republicans in amending the railroad rates.

"The country had never faced problems more perplexing. The fundamental question to be determined," he asserted, "was 'Should the government be administered in the interest of average man or for the benefit of special privileges.'"

"The conflict in American politics today," argued Senator Bristow, "is based on the same fundamental principles as was that which preceded the civil war. Just as every effort made for the restriction was opposed by the slave power every effort made to protect the people."

"The corporate interests of the country have dominated the affairs of the nation as completely as did the slave interests in the days of its greatest strength."

"Just as every effort made for the restriction of slavery was resisted by the slave power, so every effort made to protect the people from the injustice of corporate greed is resisted by the great corporations of this time. The representatives of the slave power had seats in the halls of congress and contended for perpetuity of slavery because of their financial interest in the institution."

"And now the gigantic monopolies of this day have representatives in the halls of congress whose sole purpose is to promote their interests and keep upon opportunity which they have now to plunder the American public. This was forcibly demonstrated in the tariff fight a year ago."

Republicans and Tariff.
"The Republican party in its national convention, declared for a revision of the tariff, maintaining the

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INSTRUCTS AMERICAN DELEGATES

Secretary Knox Issues Letters to U. S. Representatives to Pan-American Conference.

RELATIONS WITH REPUBLICS ARE FIRMER

State Department Makes Public Instructions to Americans at Buenos Ayres.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—Declaring that the relations of the United States with the other twenty republics of half a world were never upon a firmer foundation and stamping the Pan-American policy as taking first place in the diplomacy of the United States, the state department today made public its instructions to the United States delegates to the fourth international conference of American states. The conference opened at Buenos Ayres today.

The instructions dwell upon the importance of the gathering in the promotion of the mutual confidence and co-operation among the several governments, mutual understandings by which are built solid international friendships founded in justice, respect, good will and tolerance.

American Peoples Differ.

"The American peoples," Secretary Knox instructs the delegates, "differ in race and language and in literary and aesthetic inheritance. They have a common ground in republican form of government, love of liberty, acquisition of independence and history of their progress, and in their emerging through civil strife and their peopling and developing of huge and wild lands into orderly modern states. They are bound together also by a community of interest and by the ties of mutual helpfulness, both moral and material, and of a common destiny."

To Oppose Arbitration of Old Disputes.

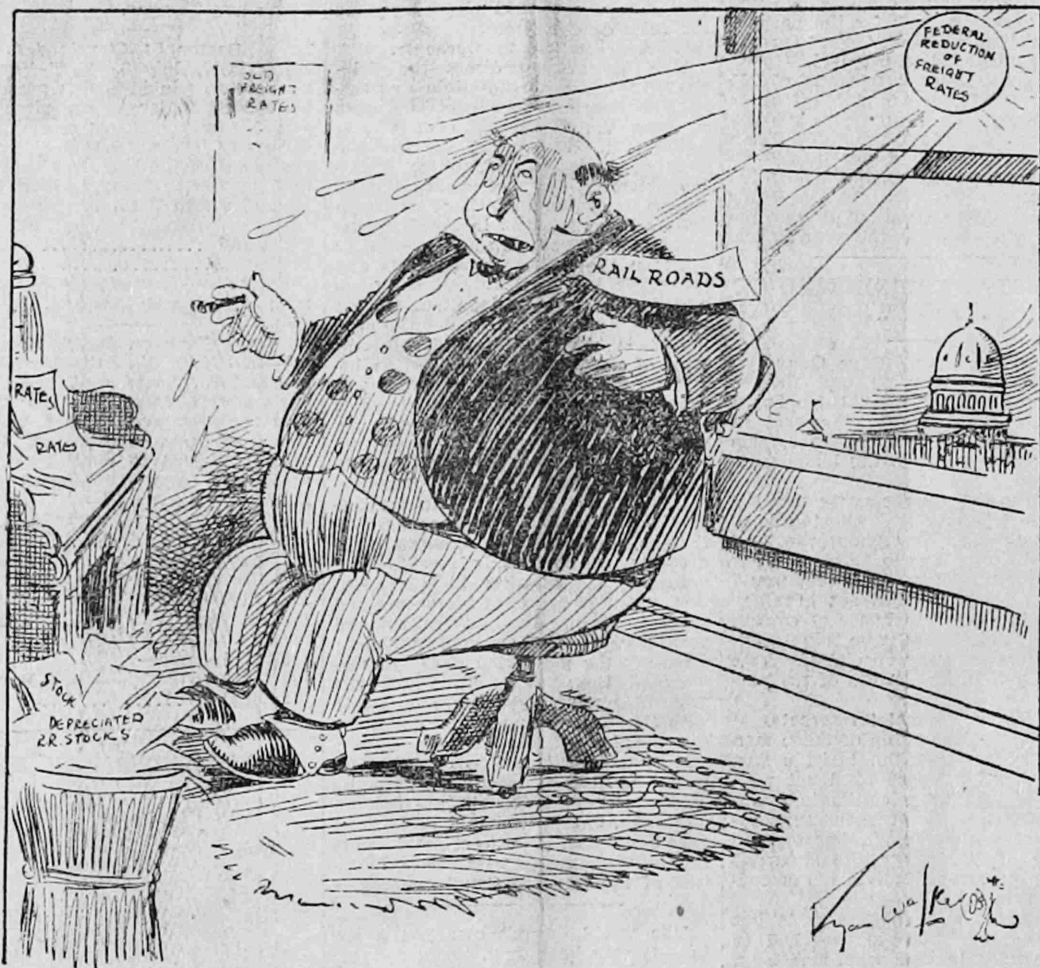
The delegates are instructed to oppose propositions looking to the assertion of competence to impose upon any state the arbitral settlement of one or another particular disputes of long standing, such as will exist among a few American republics. The Hague conventions and the various bilateral arbitration treaties seem to express the most advanced position yet taken by the nations in cases where they do not spontaneously resort to arbitration simply as the sensible and enlightened alternative to force, says Secretary Knox.

The same considerations are declared to apply to any formal demand by the conference for conventions of general compulsory arbitration or even to declarations as to the proper methods of enforcing acceptance of boundary awards, since these might at this juncture be regarded by some states as efforts to put them at an unfair disadvantage in the adjustment of pending disputes.

Settlement of International Disputes.
"This government," Secretary Knox points out, "now as always earnestly

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The Railroads—This Has Been a Hot Summer For Me.



HARMON TO INVESTIGATE LYNCHING

Ohio Governor Will Arrive in Columbus at Noon Today from Michigan.

DOES NOT OUTLINE WHAT ACTION WILL TAKE

Grand Jury May Investigate Friday's Lynching of Etherington at Newark.

NEWARK, Ohio, July 9.—With the town quiet from yesterday's frenzy that ended in the lynching of Carl Etherington, "dry" detective, the city authorities tonight are making preparations for the aftermath.

Mayor Herbert A. Atherton tonight announced that if the anti-saloon league sent another raiding party here, he would declare for martial law, and call upon Governor Harmon for troops.

"If Harmon attempts to remove me, I will fight him to the last ditch," declared the mayor. Judge Seward of the common pleas court stated tonight that he might call a special grand jury to investigate the lynching, the mayor tonight ordered the two "soft drink" places here closed until after orders is restored. It is declared that three negroes led the lynching party. The three negroes have left town, it is said. Others implicated left when it became known that Governor Harmon is returning to Ohio to investigate. It developed today that last night's mob was after two prisoners instead of one. Frank Amos, an Italian charged with assaulting an iron moulder, was the other intended victim.

While the mob was searching the jail for him, he hid under his cell. The lynchers left the second rope intended for him lying on the floor of the cell. The body of young Etherington will be sent to his home in Kentucky tomorrow.

COLUMBUS, O., July 9.—Although Governor Harmon has sent word that he will arrive in Columbus at noon tomorrow from Charlevoix, Michigan, he has not given his secretary, Geo. O. Lowe any intimation of what action he will take with reference to last night's lynching at Newark. Among prophesies made here today were one that he would seek to remove both Sheriff Link and Mayor Atherton. There is considerable doubt as to what authority he has in the latter instance. The legislature passed a bill providing for the removal of sheriffs who do not prevent lynchings, but defeated one providing for the removal of mayors who fail to enforce the law.

Dispatches from Newark say that Prosecutor Smyth called upon Common Pleas Judge Seward today for the immediate arraignment of a special grand jury to investigate the lynching of Carl H. Etherington, the special officer of the anti-saloon workers. Judge Seward said he would give his answer Monday.

Prosecutor Smyth today said at Newark that he would use every means at his disposal to bring those guilty of mob violence to justice.

The commissioner of Licking county have offered a reward of \$1,000 for the detention and conviction of persons connected with the lynching.

HUGHES TO VISIT AT SAGAMORE

New York's Governor Will Confer With Roosevelt Next Tuesday.

LONG-LOOKED FOR MEETING TO BE HELD

The Ex-President Spends a Busy Day Answering Extensive Correspondence.

OYSTER BAY, July 9.—"I shall have no visitors until Governor Hughes arrives next Tuesday," said Mr. Roosevelt today.

"The governor will spend the night here."

The colonel spent most of the day trying to make some headway with the piles of letters that await his attention. Despite the heat, he stuck to his work until late in the afternoon, when he stopped for a game of tennis.

The colonel gave a little information about his son Kermit's departure for Europe today.

Kermit, he said, was sailing in accordance with a plan made long ago to spend as much of the summer as possible in study at Paris. The plan had been made before Kermit and his father left for Africa, and Kermit probably would not have returned to this country until later had not his brother, Theodore, requested that he act as best man at Theodore's wedding.

Hughes Accepts.
ALBANY, N. Y., July 9.—The following statement was given out at the executive mansion tonight:

"Governor Hughes has received an invitation from Colonel Roosevelt to spend Tuesday evening at Oyster Bay as his guest, and has accepted."

ROOSEVELT WILL SPEAK AT CELEBRATION

CHEYENNE, July 9.—Theodore Roosevelt has consented through Senator Warren to make an address here August 27, during the Frontier celebration. The committee will provide a special stand from which the former president will face the grandstands.

CORPORATION TAX RECEIPT.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—The total receipts from the corporation tax as announced at the treasury department today aggregated \$24,043,590, while the total assessments were \$27,400,000. Under the law a penalty will be applied to all corporations which may be delinquent on the 10th instant. Officials generally, however, expect that practically all of the tax will be paid in time to avoid the penalty.

SWITCHMEN'S STRIKE OFF.

PUEBLO, Colo., July 9.—The O'Switchmen's strike of the Colorado and Wyoming was declared off today. The strikers' committee notified Superintendent Van Britten of the road to that effect. Van Britten, however, stated that the strikers' places had all been filled and that none of the men who walked out would be re-employed.

The road is now paying the scale demanded by the strikers.

LETTERS OF TAFT AND DIAZ

Correspondence Between Presidents on Nicaraguan Situation.

DIAZ WILL TENDER SERVICES FOR PEACE

Taft Refers to Conditions in Central America as Being Deplorable.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—The attitude of the Mexican government toward the Madriz cause in Nicaragua and the light in which President Taft views Central American affairs were made plainer today when the text of the correspondence which recently passed between President Diaz and President Taft on the subject became public. This correspondence took place several weeks ago, but further than late statements about the exchange and its purport the state department had nothing to say about it. The letters were printed in Spanish in Mexico City and were translated here today. President Diaz wrote to President Taft as the result of circular telegrams Madriz sent to Central American governments protesting against the action of the United States in Nicaragua.

Diaz to Taft.
"If these facts are exact in all details," said President Diaz after referring to Madriz's protest, "I permit myself in the most friendly spirit to recommend most earnestly to your excellency that inspired once more by that high spirit of justice which has always marked the government of the United States of America, you would reconsider those instructions where Nicaragua complains towards the end of permitting the government of Madriz within a period of time to accomplish the pacification that is offered since a prolongation of a state of war in that country might perhaps harm all of Central America. If your excellency believes that my good offices may prove successful in any manner for the pacification of Nicaragua, I shall always be disposed to exercise them."

President Taft in reply sent Diaz the text of the report which Secretary Knox had sent to Madriz himself, through counsel Olivaries. This has already been published.

In addition President Taft spoke of conditions in Nicaragua as deplorable. He said:

"I esteem your excellency's friendly interest in the relation of the United States with Nicaragua, which is at present in the deplorable condition and the well being which, as well as that of the other republics of Central America, the government of the United States and the government of Mexico did so much to promote during the period of the Washington convention."

"As your excellency will have surmised, the telegram which Dr. Madriz, ordered sent to you as well as the telegram sent to a large number of other governments in which the continuation of the struggle in Nicaragua is attributed to the policy of the United States has evidently been transmitted under erroneous information with respect to the actual facts and the principles of international law applicable to the case. As to statements in the information I communicate the text of a declaration which the secretary of state has ordered delivered to Mr. Madriz through the American consul at Managua, as well as to the Estrada Bluefields."

PRINCESS CRITICISES ROOSEVELT

Maharanee, of Baroda, Takes Exceptions to the Guild Hall Speech.

TEDDY DOES NOT KNOW HOW TO RULE INDIA

Woman Says American Should Not Talk of Things of Which He Knows Nothing.

NEW YORK, July 9.—The Guild Hall speech of Theodore Roosevelt, in which he gave Great Britain advice on how to rule her colonies, echoed across the seas to India and found one of its many answers so late as today from the lips of the Maharane of Baroda, who with her husband, the Gaekwar, is now in New York on a trip around the world.

"I do not like the speech of your soldier, Roosevelt," said the maharanee, "in which he told the English how to rule my people and the Egyptian. What can he know? He has never been in my country. He should not speak of things of which he knows nothing."

"One cannot learn the heart of a people in a year or in a hundred years, and my people do not show their hearts easily."

The maharanee is well educated and speaks several languages, in which her husband shares—in limits. "Woman's influence," he said today, "is most potent, and I want the women of my country to think for themselves."

This is as far as the gaekwar will go. "Suffragettes," he asked, "Are there really such things? I thought they were fabulous like the unicorn. No, they would not be popular in my country."

His wife thinks that American women are beautiful, perhaps, "but their styles," she added, "are not for our country. Our standard of beauty is simple grace—the natural shape of the head, the natural grace of the figure. That is all."

RAILROAD RETRENCHING.

READING, Pa., July 9.—In order to curtail expenses in line with its general policy of retrenchment the Reading Railway company ordered its big locomotive shops today open thirty-two hours a week instead of forty. A few months ago the shops worked 48 hours.

GAVE LIFE TO SAVE CHUM.

WELLESLEY, Mass., July 9.—Florence Jenison and Mary Palmer, classmates and chums in Wellesley college, were drowned in Lake Wabana today, Miss Jenison giving her life in an ineffectual effort to save her friend. Both were residents of Wellesley.

MRS. MARILLA M. RICKER, CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR OF NEW HAMPSHIRE



Photo by American Press Association

CONCORD, N. H., July 9.—Marilla M. Ricker of Dover, is planning to be the next governor of her home state. She filed a formal application with the secretary of state, accompanied by a check for \$100, which is necessary to enter her name as a candidate under the new state primary law, to be tried for the first time this fall. The check was forwarded through Mrs. Ricker's local attorney and is to be followed at once by a declaration of platform.

STRIKE OF CLOCK MAKERS

Gompers Says 100,000 Will Be Out by Monday Night.

"INHUMAN CONDITIONS" EXIST IN CONTRACTS

Operators Paid Eight Dollars Per Week for Ten Hours a Day.

NEW YORK, July 9.—Labor leaders predicted tonight at least 25,000 more clockmakers will walk out Monday, making 100,000 on strike in all. An illustration of what Samuel Gompers called "inhuman conditions" the union gave out tonight what it said was a sample contract between a newly arrived immigrant unable to read English and a clockmaker.

The contract was drawn on February 1, 1910, and under it the workmen agreed to perform the duties of an operator on clocks and shirts until February 1, 1911, at \$3 a week, his first week's salary to be withdrawn as security that he will keep his contract. Before May 1 he is to add \$32 to this security fund, making \$40 in all. His hours are from 7:30 in the morning until 6:30 at night.

These are the conditions, say union leaders, to abolish which the strike was called.

ITALY DEMANDS EXTRADITION OF MAN

ROME, July 9.—The formal demand of the Italian government for the extradition of Porter Charlton has been forwarded by the foreign office to the Italian embassy at Washington. Charlton is the young American who murdered his wife in Italy and was arrested a fortnight ago in Hoboken. This is the first time Italy has made a demand for the extradition of an American citizen, and inasmuch as Italy has always refused to grant extradition for Italians who commit crimes in other countries and seek refuge in their native land, the outcome is awaited with interest.

POSTMASTER SNAPP AT OAKLEY REMOVED

SALT LAKE, July 9.—After an examination into some of the records of the postoffice at Oakley, Summit county, by Postoffice Inspector Nelson, Postmaster Snapp of that station has been removed from office. The information regarding the removal was received this morning from Washington, along with the announcement that George Nix has been appointed to succeed Snapp. The nature of the examination at the office has not been made public, except that the records were at error.

SEC'Y. KNOX IN RACE FOR CHIEF OF SUPREME COURT



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WASHINGTON, July 9.—An entirely new personality entered into the discussion of the probable successor to Chief Justice Fuller when it became known that a number of conservative Republican senators will press before the president the name of their former colleague, Secretary of State Philander C. Knox. This information comes from one of the senators concerned, and while he did not say in so many words that his friends contemplated asking the chief

justice rather than the associate justice Mr. Moody will probably vacate, it is understood they are convinced that the place of the presiding justice would be a fitting reward for the long and distinguished public career of Mr. Knox. An interesting point in connection with the possible presentation of Mr. Knox's name to the president is that the secretary has already declined once the offer to an associate justiceship of the supreme court. This was offered to him by President Roosevelt.